

Taxonomic Review of the Lecithoceridae (Lepidoptera)
in Sri Lanka IV. The Subfamily Lecithocerinae:
Genus *Lecithocera* Herrich-Schäffer and its Allies

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Abstract As the 4th article of the study on the family Lecithoceridae in Sri Lanka, two species of *Homaloxestis* Meyrick, four species of *Lecithocera* Herrich-Schäffer, and a species of *Quassitagma* Gozmany are described as new to science. Of 30 species belonging to three genera, *Lecithocera mazina* Meyrick and *Quassitagma duplicata* Meyrick are reported for the first time from Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, we were not able to find any specimens of *Homaloxestis ochrosceles* and four *Lecithocera* species, which were previously reported from Sri Lanka.

Key words Taxonomy, *Lecithocerinae*, *Lecithocera*, *Homaloxestis*, *Quassitagma*, *Psamoris*, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

This article is the 4th part for the series of a taxonomic review of the family Lecithoceridae from Sri Lanka. Material examined for this study is based on a large number of specimens collected in Sri Lanka by members of Lepidopterological Expeditions of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution in 1970, 1971, 1973-1977, 1980, and 1983. All specimens, including types of new species, are housed in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA.

Genus *Homaloxestis* Meyrick, 1910

Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 440.

Type-species: *Homaloxestis endocoma* Meyrick, 1910.

Homaloxestis grabia Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 1a)

Diagnosis. This new species is related to *H. plocamandra* Meyrick, 1907, but differs from the latter by the shapes of the valva. Distal part of the valva of *H. plocamandra* is more narrower and slender, the

median dent on the ventral margin is more sharply developed, and aedeagus with more spines.

Description. Wingspan 10–12 mm. Antennae yellowish white. Labial palpi ochreous brown. Head and thorax ochreous brown. Forewing ochreous brown, without pattern. Hindwing light ochreous to brown. Male hindlegs with long yellow hairs.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 1a): Basal lobes of uncus relatively long; gnathos widened basally. Costal bar (referred to “bridgelike structure” by Park, 1999) not sharply angled at middle. Valva relatively long; costal margin strongly concaved; ventral margin with a big dent at middle, distal half convex, with a row of spiniform setae along margin; sacculus wide; apex broadly rounded. Juxta shield-shaped, caudal processes short and wide. Aedeagus as long as valva, with more than 10 small trigonal or irregular shape of plates bearing dents and a group of small spines ventrally, spiculose on basal surface.

Types. Holotype: male, Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 1800ft, 19 Nov. 1976, gen. slide no. 88023. Paratypes: 2 ♂, 5 ♀ – Kan. Dist. Kandy Udawattakele Sanc. 1800–2100ft, 23 Jan. 1970, 21–22 Sep. 1980, 4–5 Oct. 1976; Ham. Dist. Yala, Palatupana, 8–10 Mar. 1972; Rat. Dist. Panamure 500ft, 15–21 Oct. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Etymology. The name was derived from Greek “grabion” (= torch).

Homaloxestis lacerta Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 2, 2a)

Diagnosis. This new species differs from all the known species of the genus by the shape of the valva, with almost parallel distal part and round apex.

Description. Wingspan 10 mm. Antennae yellowish white. Labial palpi brown. Head, thorax brown. Forewing ochreous brown, unicolorous. Hindwing light ochreous.

Male genitalia (Figs 2, 2a): Basal lobes of uncus short and wide; gnathos small relatively short. Costal bar narrow, sharply angled at middle. Valva narrow, elongated, almost parallel beyond half; ventral margin with a row of spiniform setae in distal half; sacculus short; apex rounded, Juxta shield-shaped, caudal processes wide and long. Aedeagus as long as valva, wider than the latter, with two plates: One widely platened plates, triangularly sharpened at apex, and the other one having numerous short spines.

Types. Holotype: male, Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 2100ft. 4–5 Oct. 1976, gen. slide no. 87887. Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

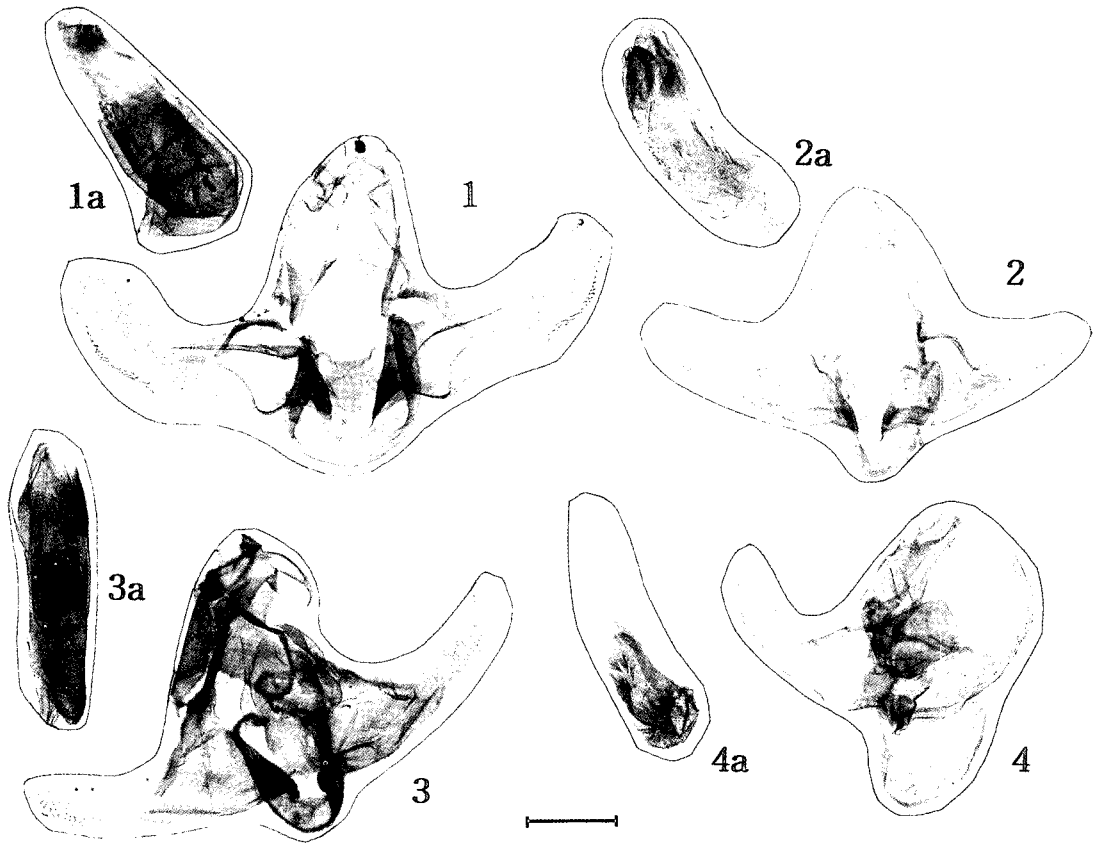
Etymology. The name was derived from Latin “lacertus” (= lizard).

Homaloxestis ochrosceles Meyrick, 1910

Homaloxestis ochrosceles Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 441. TL: Ceylon.

No specimen of this species, which was reported previously from Sri Lanka, has been found in the collection.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).



Figs 1-4. Male genitalia: 1. *Homaloxestis grabia* Wu et Park. 1a, ditto, aedagus; 2. *H. lacerta* Wu et Park. 2a, ditto, aedagus; 3. *Lecithocera metopaena* Wu et Park. 3a, ditto, aedagus; 4. *L. plicata* Wu et Park, 4a, ditto, aedagus. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Genus *Lecithocera* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853

Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur. 5: 11, 45.

Type species: *Carcina luticornella* Zeller, 1839.

For extensive synonymies see Gozmany, 1978: 78-79.

***Lecithocera itrinea* Meyrick, 1910**

Lecithocera itrinea Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 444; Meyrick, 1925:238; Gaede, 1937: 521; Clarke 1965(5): 140. TL: Dibidi, N Coorg, Newcome.

Wingspan 12-14 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 140, pl. 70, figs. 1-1b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota, Irrigation Bungalow 350ft, 31 Jan.-8 Feb. 1970; 1 ♂, Dibidi, N Coorg, New come, 14, Sept. 06, gen. slide no. 87847.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India.

Lecithocera fornacalis (Meyrick, 1911)

(Fig. 9)

Brachmia fornacalis Meyrick, 1911, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 20: 719. TL: Kandy, Ceylon.*Lecithocera fornacalis*: Meyrick, 1925: 241; Gaede, 1937: 520; Clarke, 1965(5): 131.

Wingspan 17–19 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 130, pl. 65, figs. 3–3b). Female genitalia are shown in the fig. 9.

Material examined. 2 ♂, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 300ft, 28 July 1973; 1 ♀, Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 1800ft, 19 Nov. 1976; 2 ♀, Kandy 1800–2100ft, 7–23 Jan. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera exophthalma (Meyrick, 1911)

(Fig. 10)

Brachmia exophthalma Meyrick, 1911, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 720. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.*Lecithocera exophthalma*: Meyrick, 1925: 240; Gaede, 1937: 520; Clarke 1965(5): 128.

Wingspan 17–21 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 128, pl. 64, figs. 4–4b). Female genitalia are shown in the fig. 10.

Material examined. 2 ♂, Anu. Dist. Hunuwilagama, 28 Oct.–3 Nov. 1976; 1 ♂, Kan. Dist. Kandy 2100ft, Udawattakele, 4–5 Oct. 1976; 1 ♀, same locality, 10–23 Jan. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera homocentra Meyrick, 1910*Lecithocera homocentra* Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 449; Meyrick, 1925: 239; Gaede, 1937: 522; Clarke 1965(5): 135. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Wingspan 17–19 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 135, pl. 67, figs. 3–3b)

Material examined. 10 ♂, 10 ♀, NE Dist. Kanda-ela Reservoir, 5.6 mls SW Nuwara Eliya 6200ft, 10–21 Feb. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera metopaena Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 3, 3a)

Diagnosis. This new species closely resembles *L. immobilis* Meyrick, 1918, but differs from the latter by the shape of the juxta, with long and stout caudal processes.

Description. Wingspan 12–14 mm. Antennae dark brown. Labial palpi dark brown. Head and thorax dark brown. Forewing brown, pattern black: cell-dot and discal spot obvious; fold-dot indistinctive; basal line light brown; cilia brown. Hindwing light brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 3a): Basal-lobes of uncus small; gnathos large, long, strongly curved apically. Costal bar strong, smoothly connected with cost of valva. Valva wide at base, distal half almost parallel, slightly upturned, with a row of bristles before middle and numerous spiniform setal beyond half; sacculus wide; apex rounded. Juxta big, caudal processes long and stout. Aedeagus longer than valva, with two rows of stout spines, apically scrobiculate in vesica.

Types. Holotype: male, Anu. Dist. Hunuwilagama, near Wipattu 200ft, 28 Oct.–3 Nov. 1976, gen. slide no. 87900. Paratypes: 21 ♂ – same data as holotype, Anu. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180–200ft, 31 Jan.–19 Mar. 1970; Mate. Dist. Sigiriya 800ft, 13–14 Nov. 1976; Irrigation Canal Madhu Road, 50ft. 23 Mar. 1970; Rat. Dist. Uda, Walawe 300ft, 1 Aug. 1973; Uggalkaltota 350ft, Irrigation Bungalow 31 Jan.–8 Feb. 1970; Vav. Dist. 20–25 Mar. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Etymology. The name was derived from Greek “motopon” (= brow).

Lecithocera omphacias Meyrick, 1910

(Fig. 11)

Lecithocera omphacias Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 445; Meyrick, 1925: 238; Gaede, 1937: 524; Clarke 1965(5): 163. TL: Madulsima, Ceylon.

Wingspan 10–12 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 163, pl. 74, figs 4–4b). Female genitalia are shown in the fig. 11.

Material examined. 2 ♂, Anu. Dist. Padaviya 180ft. Irrigation Bungalow, 27 Feb.–9 Mar. 1970; 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Kan. Dist. Kandy 1800ft, Peak View Motel, 15–24 Jan. 1970; Peradeniya 2300ft, Upper Hantane Hill, 12–16 Jan. 1970; 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Rat. Dists. Uggalkaltota 350ft. Irrigation Bungalow, 31 Jan.–8 Feb. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic)

Lecithocera plicata Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 4, 4a, 8)

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *L. aspergata* Gozmany, 1973, but differs from the latter by the shorter valva and the shorter aedeagus.

Description. Wingspan 10–12 mm. Antennae ochreous yellow. Labial palpi ochreous yellow. Head and thorax brown. Forewing ochreous brown, pattern dark brown: cell-dot obvious; discal spot combining with tornal stripe; cilia brown. Hindwing greyish white in basal half, brown in apical half; cilia brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 4, 4a): Basal-lobes of uncus narrow and long; gnathos slender, relatively short. Costal bar long, median angle obtuse; sacculus narrow and short. Valva arm-shaped, almost parallel beyond middle; apex rounded. Juxta shield-shaped. Aedeagus shorter, about 2/3 length of valva; cornuti consist of a long bar and two groups of strong spines, with minute spicules on inner surface in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 8): Antrum large, funnel-shaped; ductus bursae curved into S-shaped, with

round expansion at distal part, longer than corpus bursae; ductus seminalis arising prior to mid of ductus bursae, wider than ductus bursae; corpus bursa ovate; signum wide, with dents.

Types. Holotype: male, Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota 350ft. Irrigation Bungalow, 31 Jan. -8 Feb. 1970, gen. slide no. 87846. Paratypes: 2 ♂, 6 ♀, same data as holotype; Anu. Dist. Hunuwilagama near Wilpattu 200ft, 28 Oct.-3 Nov. 1976; Col. Dist. Labugama 400ft, 24 Aug. 1973; Mate Dist. Sigiriya 800ft, 13-14 Nov. 1976; Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 1800-2100ft, 5 Oct.-19 Nov. 1976; Kandy 1800ft, Peak View Motel, 7-14 Jan. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Etymology. The name was derived from Latin "plicatus" (= coiled).

Lecithocera capnaula (Meyrick, 1911)

Brachmia capnaula Meyrick, 1911, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 716. TL: Patipola, Newera Eliya, Maskeliya, and Haputale, Ceylon.

Lecithocera capnaula: Meyrick, 1925: 241; Gaede, 1937: 518; Clarke 1965(5): 115.

Wingspan 20-22 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 115, pl. 57, figs. 1-1b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, NE Dist. Horton Plains 7000ft, 20 Mar. 1973; 1 ♂, Nuwara Eliya, 28 Sep. 1973; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same data 6200ft, 21 Feb. 1970, 21 Nov. 1974

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera caecilia Meyrick, 1918

(Fig. 13)

Lecithocera caecilia Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlepidoptera 2: 110; Meyrick, 1925: 239; Gaede, 1937: 518; Clarke 1965(5): 112. TL: Ceylon, Pundaloya.

Wingspan 13-15 mm. Male genitalia: See Clark (1965: 112, pl. 56, figs 3-3b). Female genitalia are shown in the fig. 13.

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ranau Saban. Malaysia, 13 Aug. 1983.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Malaysia.

Lecithocera phratriastis Meyrick, 1929

(Fig. 14)

Lecithocera phratriastis Meyrick, 1929, Exotic Microlepidoptera 3: 523; Clarke 1965(5): 159. TL: Ceylon, Madulsima.

Wingspan 11-13 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 159, pl. 79, figs. 2-2b). Female genitalia are shown in the fig. 14.

Material examined. 2 ♀, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya 200ft, 15-17 Oct.; 1 ♂, Kal. Dist. Agalawatta, 13-14 Oct.; 2 ♂, Mata Dist. Deniyaya 1000ft, 19-20 Oct. 1976; 1 ♀, Bad. Dist. Ella, 26 Nov. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera haemylopis (Meyrick, 1911)

(Fig. 16)

Brachmia haemylopis Meyrick, 1911, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 716. TL: Madulsima, Ceylon.

Lecithocera haemylopis: Meyrick, 1925: 240; Gaede, 1937: 521; Clarke 1965(5): 135.

Wingspan 15–17 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 135, figs 1–1b). Female genitalia are shown in the fig. 16.

Material examined. 1 ♀, Anu. Dist. Hunuwilagama 200ft, 28 Oct.–3 Nov. 1976; 1 ♂, Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180ft, 27 Feb.–9 Mar. 1970; 1 ♂, Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 1800ft, 19 Nov. 1976, 1 ♂, 2100ft, 4–5 Oct. 1976; 1 ♂, NW Laksapana 1000ft, 25 Sep. 1970; Rat. Dist. Gilimale Lumber Mill 115ft, 20–25 Oct. 1976; Gal. Dist. Kanneliya 200ft, 15–17 Oct. 1976; 1 ♂, Col. Dist. Labugama 400ft, 24 Aug. 1973.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera autologa Meyrick, 1910

Lecithocera autologa Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 446; Meyrick, 1925: 239; Gaede, 1937: 517; Clarke 1965(5): 111. TL: Madulsima, Ceylon.

Wingspan 14 mm. Female genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 111, figs 4–4c).

Material examined. 1 ♀, Kan. Dist. Kandy 2100ft, Udawattakele Sanc. 10–23 Jan. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera mazina Meyrick, 1910

Lecithocera mazina Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 445; Meyrick, 1925: 238; Gaede, 1937: 523; Clarke 1965(5): 143. TL: Simla, India

Wingspan 11–14 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 143, pl. 71, figs 2–2b). This species is reported for the first time from Sri Lanka.

Material examined. 1 ♂, Kal. Dist. Agalawatta, 13–14 Oct. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (new record), India.

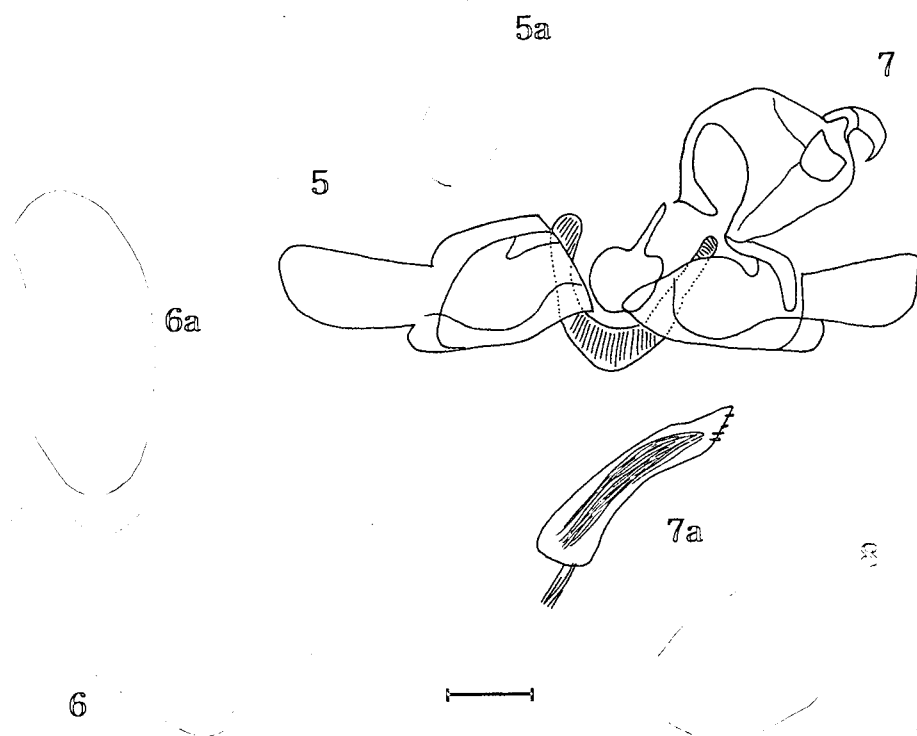
Lecithocera glaphyritis Meyrick, 1918

Lecithocera glaphyritis Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlepidoptera 2: 106; Meyrick, 1925: 238; Gaede, 1937: 520; Clarke 1965(5): 132. TL: Ceylon, Namunukuli.

Wingspan 11–14 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 132, pl. 66, figs 2–2b).

Material examined. 4 ♂, NE Dist. Eliya 6200ft, 5.6 mls SW Nuwara Kanda–ela Reservoir, 10–21 Feb. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).



Figs 5-8. Male genitalia: 5. *Lecithocera pogomikuma* Wu et Park. 5a, ditto, aedagus; 6. *L. laminospina* Wu et Park. 6a, ditto, aedagus; 7. *L. mesosura* Wu et Park. 7a, ditto, aedagus; Female genitalia: 8. *L. plicata* Wu et Park. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Lecithocera cornutella (Walker, 1864)

(Fig. 15)

Gelechia cornutella Walker, 1864, List Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 29: 632; Moore 1886, Lep. Ceylon 3: 512. TL: Ceylon.

Lecithocera cornutella: Meyrick, 1925: 238; Gaede, 1937: 519.

Wingspan 12 mm. Female genitalia are shown in the fig. 15. Fig. 15.

Material examined. 1 ♀, Bad. Dist. Elia, 28-29, Sep. 1975.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera epomia (Meyrick, 1905)

Torodora epomia Meyrick, 1905, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 599. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Lecithocera epomia: Meyrick, 1925: 240; Gaede, 1937: 520; Clarke 1965(5): 127.

Wingspan 23 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 127, pl. 63, figs 446).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Patti pola Ceylon, CCA Sept.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera sinuosa Meyrick, 1910

Lecithocera sinuosa Meyrick, 1910, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc., 20: 444; Meyrick, 1925: 239; Gaede, 1937: 526; Clarke 1965(5): 164. TL: Maskeliya and Matale, Ceylon.

Wingspan 9–10 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 164, pl. 82, figs 4–4b).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Maskeliya, Ceylon, Pole, 4. Jun.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Lecithocera pogonikuma Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 5, 5a)

Diagnosis. This new species closely resembles *L. kumatai* Gozmany, 1978, but differs from the latter by the shorter valva.

Description. Wingspan 8 mm. Antennae light ochreous yellow; base thickened. Labial palpi ochreous, second segment with erect scales beneath. Head, thorax light ochreous yellow. Forewing light ochreous yellow, apically confused ochreous brown; discal spot dark brown; cilia light ochreous yellow. Hindwing ochreous.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 5a): Basal lobes of uncus long. Costal bar almost straight, not angled medially. Valva long, narrower beyond half, tapering to a rounded apex, with a row of minute dents along ventral margin; sacculus wide. Juxta shield-shaped, caudal processes short. Aedeagus shorter and wider than valva, slightly curved; cornuti consist of a long bar, two groups of rather long spines, and a series of spicules beyond middle of aedeagus dorsally.

Types. Holotype: male, Kan. Dist. Udawattakele 2100ft, 5 Oct. 1976, gen. slide no. 88001.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Etymology. The name was derived from Greek “pogon” (= beard).

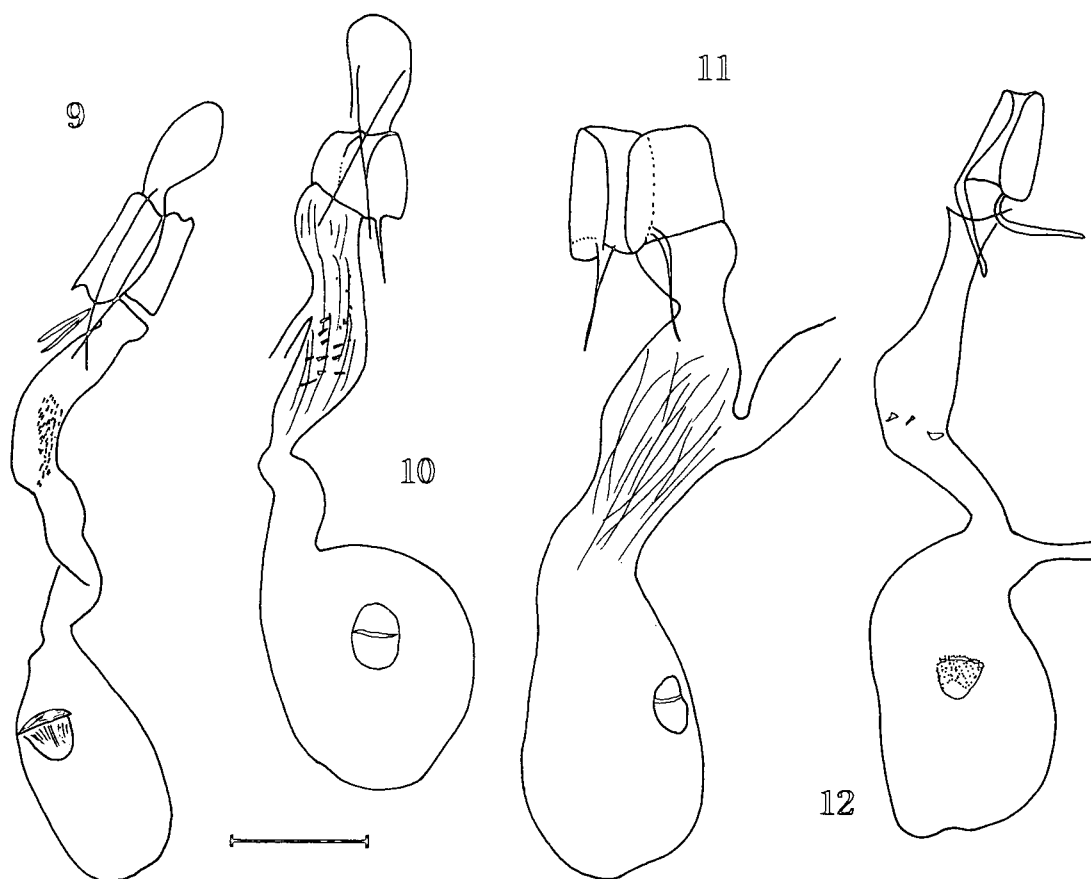
Lecithocera mesosura Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 7, 7a)

Diagnosis. This new species differs from the all known congeners by the shapes of the valva and the juxta.

Description. Wingspan 11 mm. Antennae dark brown. Labial palpi ochreous brown. Head and thorax ochreous brown. Forewing brown speckled with dark brown; pattern dark brown: cell-dot small; discal spot large; cilia ochreous. Hindwing light brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 7a): Basal lobes of uncus short and wide. Costal bar relatively widened, median angle not developed; Valva wide in basal 2/3, narrow in apical 1/3, apex rounded; sacculus long,



Figs 9-12. Female genitalia: 9. *Lecithocera fornacalis* (Meyrick); 10. *L. exophthalma* (Meyrick); 11. *L. omphacias* Meyrick; 12. *Psammoris carpaea* Meyrick. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

extended to beyond middle. Juxta with a median caudal process, long and narrow. Aedeagus narrow, shorter than valva, apically with a row of spines.

Types. Holotype: male, Rat. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow, Uggalkatota 350ft, 31 Jan.-8 Feb. 1970, gen. slide no. 87827.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Etymology. The name was derived from Greek "mesos" (= middle" and "ura") (= tail).

Following five species which were previously reported from Sri Lanka, have not been found in the collection during this study.

Lecithocera signifera Felder, 1875

Gelechia signifera Felder, 1875, Reise Novara, Lep. Het., t. 139, fig. 23. TL: Ceylon.

Lecithocera signifera; Meyrick, 1925: 241; Gaede, 1937: 526.

Lecithocera sporochlora Meyrick, 1929

Lecithocera sporochlora Meyrick, 1929, Exotic Microlepidoptera 3: 523; Gaede, 1937: 527; Clarke 1965(5): 167. TL: Ceylon, Maskeliya.

Lecithocera alternella (Walker, 1864)

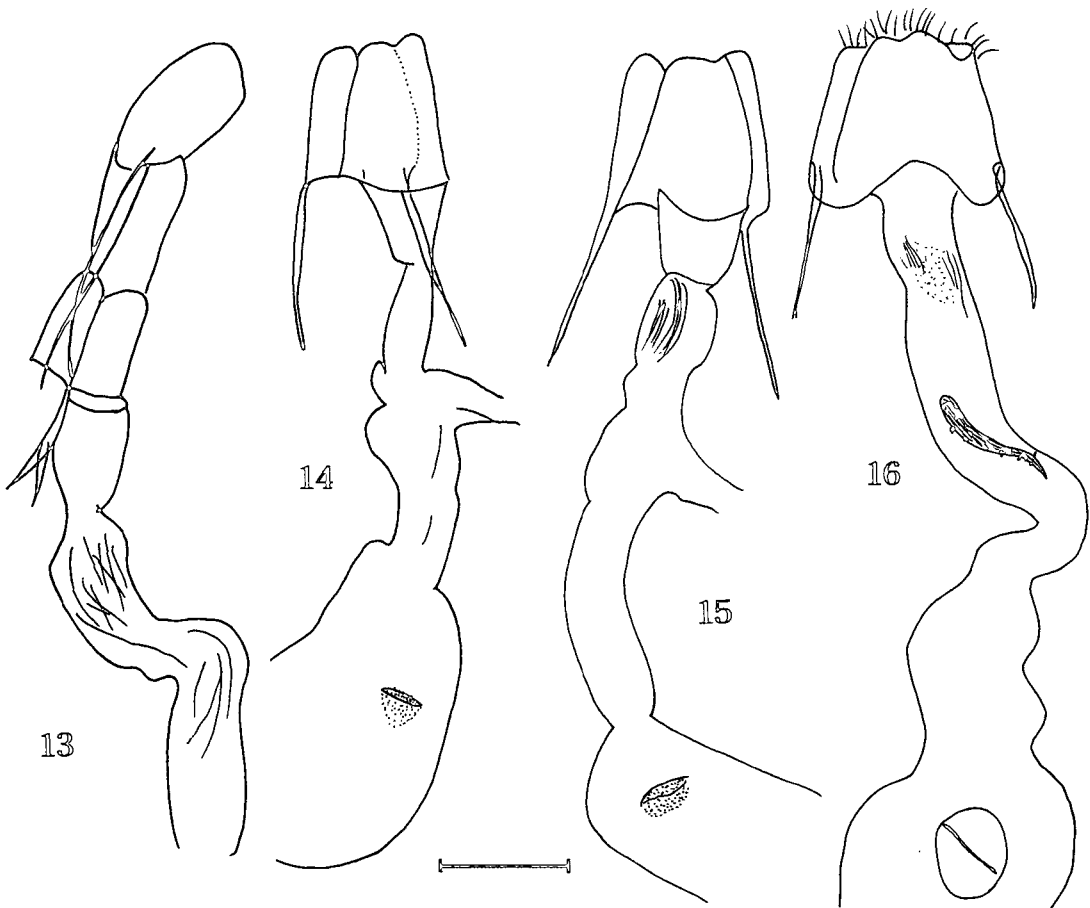
Andusia alternella Walker, 1864, List. Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 35: 1836. TL: Java.

Gelechia alternella Walsingham, 1887, in Moore, Lep. Ceylon 3: 509.

Lecithocera alternella: Meyrick, 1925: 241; Gaede, 1937: 516.

Lecithocera combusta Meyrick, 1918

Lecithocera combusta Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlepidoptera 2: 110; Meyrick, 1925: 239; Gaede, 1937: 518; Clarke 1965(5): 119. TL: Ceylon, Maskeliya.



Figs 13-16. Female genitalia: 13. *Lecithocera caecilia* Meyrick; 14. *L. phratriastis* Meyrick; 15. *L. cornutella* (Walker); 16. *L. haemylopis* (Meyrick). Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Lecithocera crypsigenes Meyrick, 1929

Lecithocera crypsigenes Meyrick, 1929, Exotic Microlepidoptera 3: 523; Gaede, 1937: 519; Clarke 1965(5): 123. TL: Ceylon, Patipola.

Genus *Quassitagma* Gozmany, 1978

Microlep. Palaearctica 5: 132, fig. 78.

Type species : *Frisilia indigens* Meyrick, 1914.

Quassitagma duplicata Gozmany, 1978

Quassitagma duplicata Gozmany, 1978, MP 5: 134, figs. 79. TL: China, Szetschwan, Omei-shan.

Wingspan 14 mm. Female genitalia: See Gozmany (1978: 134).

Material examined. 20 ♂, 10 ♀, Kan. Dist. Udawatakele 1800ft–2100ft, 4 Oct.–19 Nov. 1976; Hantane Hill 10 Dec. 1970; 5 mls NW Nahiyangana 30 Mar.–9 Apr. 1971; Rat. Dist. Uggalkaltota 350ft, Irrigation Bungalow 31 Jan.–8 Feb. 1970; Gilimale Lumber Mill 115ft 20–25 Oct. 1976; Vav. Dist. Parayanalankulam Irrigation Canal 25 mls NW Medawachchiya 100ft, 20–25 Mar. 1970; Man. Dist. Irrigation Bungalow Padaviya 180ft, 27 Feb.–9 Mar. 1971; Bad. Dist. Koslanda, Diyaluma Falls 3000ft, 19 Mar. 1973; Kur. Dist. Kurunegala 25–26 Jan. 1975; Gal. Dist. Udugama, Kanneliya Jungle 400ft, 6–12 Oct. 1973; NE Dist. Hakgala Botanic Garden 23–25 Feb. 1977; Mata Dist. Deniyaya 1000ft, 19–20 Oct. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (new record), China, Taiwan.

Quassitagma laminospina Wu et Park, sp. nov.

(Figs 6, 6a)

Diagnosis. This new species closely resembles *Q. glabrata* Wu et Liu, 1992 and *Q. stimulata* Wu, 1994, but differs from them by the combination of the shape of valva and cornuti.

Description. Wingspan about 10 mm. Antennae reddish brown to ochreous brown. Labial palpi reddish brown, apically brown. Head and thorax reddish brown. Forewing reddish brown, outer fascia dark reddish brown, indistinct; cilia brown. Hindwing brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 6, 6a): Basal lobes of uncus short and wide; gnathos narrow and long. Costal bar narrow and long, median angle weakly developed. Valva wide at base, tapering to a rounded apex; ventral margin slightly waved before middle and emarginated beyond middle, with a row of spiniform setae in distal 1/3; sacculus long and narrow, terminating in a stout spine. Juxta large, caudal processes short. Aedeagus stout, wider and longer than valva; cornutus developed to a broadly sclerotized plate, with numerous spicules on inner surface.

Types. Holotype: male, Gal. Dist. Kanneliya, 200ft, 15–17 Oct. 1976, gen. slide no. 88217. Paratypes: 2 ♂, 2 ♀ – Gal. Dist. Kanneliya Jungle 300ft, 28 July 1973; Kan. Dist. 2.5 mls NE Laksapana 2700ft, 26 Sep. 1970; Rat. Dist. Gilimale Lumber Mill 115ft. 20–25 Oct. 1976.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

Etymology. The name was derived from Latin "lamina" (= plate) and "spina" (= spine).

Genus Psammoris Meyrick, 1906

Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 149.

Type species: *Psammoris carpaea* Meyrick, 1906.

Psammoris carpaea Meyrick, 1906

(Fig. 12)

Psammoris carpaea Meyrick, 1906, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 149; Meyrick, 1925: 215; Gaede, 1937: 497; Clarke 1965(5): 211. TL: Maskeliya, Ceylon.

Wingspan 13–14 mm. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1965: 211, pl. 105, figs. 1–1d). Female genitalia are shown in the Fig. 12.

Material examined. 2 ♂, NE Nuwara Eliya Galway Reserve, 28 Sept.–1 Oct. 1973; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kanda-ela Reservoir 5.6 mls SW Nuwara Eliya 6200ft, 10–21 Feb. 1970.

Distribution. Sri Lanka (endemic).

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스리랑카産 *Lecithoceridae*의 分類學的 整理
IV. *Lecithocerinae*亞科: *Lecithocera* Herrich-Schäffer와 그 近緣屬

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Sri Lanka의 *Lecithoceridae*科 整理의 제4편으로 3屬 30種에 대해 정리하였다. 그 중 *Homaloxestis*屬 2種, *Lecithocera*屬 4種, 그리고 *Quassitagma*屬 1種 등 모두 7種의 新種을 記載하였다. 그리고 *Lecithocera mazina* Meyrick와 *Quassitagma duplicata* Meyrick 등 2種은 Sri Lanka 未記錄種으로 확인되었다. 대상種 중 *Homaloxestis ochrosceles*와 *Lecithocera*屬의 4種은 금번 연구에서 표본이 확인되지 않았다.

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